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Crop Production

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JUN 4 1958
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

As of March 1, 1958

Release:
March 10, 1958
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	121,864	137,015	136,705	115,635
Grapefruit	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,800
Lemons	13,026	13,250	16,200	15,600

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-56	1957	Ind. 1958	Average 1949-56	1957	Ind. 1958	Average 1949-56	1957	Ind. 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
E. Spring	24.0	31.6	31.8	134.2	139.5	Apr. 10	3,224	4,408	Apr. 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	8,586	9,692	9,800	5,001	5,320	5,251
February	8,443	9,446	9,482	5,032	4,983	4,753
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	17,029	19,138	19,282	10,034	10,303	10,004

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (3-58)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1958

The new crop season continued much too cold and wet for good early crop growth in Southeastern and most South Central areas but elsewhere looks generally favorable for future outcome. The winter in the Northern Plains and in most of the West continued unusually open thus helping livestock and saving feed. Great Plains winter wheat continues to have excellent prospects. Soil moisture, although now excessive in much of the South and East as well as some Pacific sections, is plentifully stored throughout the great central farming area which weighs heavily in crop outturn. Water prospects in most western irrigation sections also look adequate to plentiful.

Early vegetable crops have fared poorly both in harvest and planting from Texas eastward. Florida citrus endured more cold weather in February but show no further shrinkage in estimated total production. Eastern peaches, apples and other deciduous fruits have been held in steady dormancy by prevailing cold. In the Pacific Coast and northwestern areas, the fruit and nut crops which pushed ahead into dangerously early bloom have thus far escaped serious loss from surprise frosts.

Citrus production for the 1957-58 season is below both last year and average. The orange crop is the smallest since 1949-50 and grapefruit production is the smallest since 1952-53. Estimated production of lemons is below last year but larger than the 1955-56 crop and above average. Florida has about finished picking Early and Mid-season varieties of oranges and has started on Valencias. Harvest of California Navels is more than half finished, but harvest of Valencias in Central California will not begin until about April 1. Harvest of tangerines is practically complete and approximately 70 percent of the grapefruit crop is harvested. The outlook for southeastern peaches is favorable after thorough chilling dormancy. Pacific Coast fruit and nut crops continue unchecked in their advanced development.

Winter vegetable production for 1958 has been especially hard hit by the unprecedented bad weather which persisted in Florida from early December through the third week of February. The national total is expected to be 15 percent less than in 1957 and 17 percent below average. Largest reductions from last year's level are expected for tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, carrots, green peppers, cauliflower and cucumbers. Some increases are expected for cabbage, celery, beets and artichokes. Winter potato production looks 30 percent below 1957 but still sharply above average. Florida weather damage lowered yields while in California the potato harvest during most of February was delayed by the heavy rains. Early spring potato acreage is estimated to be slightly larger than in 1957 and a third above average with Florida plantings exceeding earlier intentions.

Winter grains generally made only little growth during the cold and rainy February which dominated southeastern and south central areas. Survival of winter grains in most North Central areas and eastward is believed to be mainly good although many late plantings did not start favorably and some damage is probably through drown-out in low spots and soil heaving from February and March freezing and thawing. In the Great Plains, many farmers see standout yield possibilities in their dryland wheat. Seedings made a fine early fall start and seldom at this season have soils here been more plentifully charged with moisture. Many hazards, of course, remain before harvest is assured. Wheat in the Northwest has had a mild winter and is starting growth early with generally good prospects. Conditions for grains also appear favorable in most western sections.

In the Northeast and mid-Atlantic States, bitter cold and heavy snowfall in February with drifting winds blocked roads and stalled transportation. For some farms, either draft horses or helicopters were needed for milk delivery to main roads and neither were readily available. Deep frost penetration also stopped many farm water systems with great inconvenience. The Southeast had another discouraging cold and wet month, worse in some sections than January, causing loss of timeliness for seasonal crop operations.

Many central areas had some wide weather extremes which included some rugged winter around and after mid-month. This, however, was a short change between more extensive periods of mild almost springlike weather. In the Northwest, temperatures averaged unusually high with almost complete relapse into colder weather. Most western States also had moderate temperatures and added precipitation. In much of California, rains were heavy and persistent.

Southern crop activities have been definitely slowed by the prevailing wet and cold. In the Lower Valley of Texas, most of the cotton planted shortly after February 1 is being replanted after heavy rains. Boggy fields in the Coastal Bend and throughout much of East Texas delayed plantings behind usual stage. This situation is common throughout much of the lower south. Alabama's Baldwin County potatoes were mostly planted by March 1 although later than usual. Florida's adversities from cold continued well toward the end of the month in northern and central sections. Northward through Georgia and the Carolinas, tobacco growers lost many plants and are preparing for replacements.

Most corn and soybeans unharvested a month ago are still no closer to cribs or bins. Virginia reports indicate that about a tenth of that State's soybean crop may never be harvested. Wet corn usage or rehandling to prevent spoilage remains a problem on some midwestern farms before warm weather approaches but is of diminishing relative importance following the heavy feeding and other measures already taken.

Livestock throughout central and eastern areas had a generally short wintry ordeal following mid-February with the heaviest losses of the winter for newborn pigs. Southeastern livestock lost weight severely in absence of adequate stored forage and the scanty grazing available from cold or soaked fields. Northern and western livestock generally flourished with plenty of feed for snowy periods and much good weather for grazing and open feeding.

Milk production in February reflected the bad weather in eastern and central sections and showed more than the usual seasonal decline. However, the total monthly production remained very slightly above February 1957. Production per cow in reporters' herds on March 1 was again extremely high--3 percent above the previous record for the date made last year. All regions set new high March 1 production rates.

Egg production in February was 5 percent less than in February 1957 with decreases in all regions except the West. The sharp decreases of 11 percent in South Central States and 7 percent in North and South Atlantic States contrast with the West's increase of 6 percent. Laying flock numbers during the month averaged 4 percent less than last year with decreases in all regions except the South Atlantic and the West. Production per layer averaged very slightly under February 1957.

CITRUS: The 1957-58 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 116 million boxes, 15 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. This is the smallest U. S. crop since the 1949-50 season. Production is down from last year in both Florida and California. The combined orange and tangerine crop in Florida is estimated at 87 million boxes, the smallest since the 1952-53 crop, while the California orange crop is the smallest since the 1929-30 season.

Estimated production of Early and Midseason oranges totals 65.8 million boxes, 8 percent less than last year but 13 percent above average. Because much of the freeze damaged fruit has been salvaged, Florida's 1957-58 crop of 54 million boxes is nearly the same as last year. In California, the crop of Navel and Miscellaneous oranges is nearly 6 million boxes smaller than last year. Production of tangerines is estimated at 2.4 million boxes, only half as large as last year's crop. Production of Valencias, estimated at 47.4 million boxes, is 22 percent below last year and 20 percent below average. In Florida, the crop is 7.7 million boxes smaller than last year and in California is down 5.5 million boxes. Both Texas and Arizona show an increase over the 1956-57 season in the production of Valencias.

Production of grapefruit is estimated at 40.8 million boxes, 9 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. This is the smallest crop since the 1952-53 season. The Florida crop is 5.4 million boxes smaller than last year with the seedless varieties down 3.1 million boxes and other varieties down 2.3 million boxes. The California crop is down 4 percent from last year. Production in the Desert Valleys is up slightly but is more than offset by a decline in other areas of the State.

The California lemon crop is estimated at 15.6 million boxes, 4 percent less than last year but 20 percent above average. Production of Florida limes is estimated at 350,000 boxes, 12 percent below last year but 25 percent above average.

Utilization of oranges to March 1 totaled 66 million boxes compared with 61 million boxes at the same date a year ago. However, it is estimated that only 47 million boxes remain to be harvested, whereas, a year ago there were still 71 million boxes unharvested. Utilization of the crop for fresh market came to 23 million boxes or 7 percent fewer than at the same date a year ago, but utilization for processing is running 18 percent ahead of last year, with 43 million boxes from the 1957-58 crop processed by March 1. The sharp increase over last year in the utilization of the crop to March 1 occurred in Florida where every effort was made to salvage freeze-damaged fruit. In Florida, 52.7 million boxes out of an estimated 54 million box crop of Early and Midseason varieties had been utilized by March 1. Of this quantity, 40.8 million boxes went to processors. By March 1, 4 million boxes of Florida Valencias had been harvested, compared with only 1.7 million boxes a year earlier. In California, 6.7 million boxes of oranges had been utilized by March 1, or 28 percent of the estimated total crop. A year ago, 7.6 million boxes had been used by the same date but that was only 21 percent of the crop. As of March 1, 28 million boxes of grapefruit had been utilized compared with 24 million boxes a year ago. Approximately 12.4 million boxes remained for harvest after March 1, whereas, a year ago 21 million boxes were still unharvested. Utilization of the crop for fresh market totaled 14 million boxes compared with 13 million boxes a year ago. Processors have used 36 percent more grapefruit than at the same date a year earlier. Utilization of lemons totaled 4 million boxes as of March 1, leaving 11.7 million boxes for harvest. A year ago, slightly less than 3 million boxes had been used by the same date and 13.4 million boxes remained to be harvested.

In Florida, cold weather continued into February with temperatures averaging 11 degrees below normal for the first three weeks, but during the last week of the month a warming trend set in which brought temperatures up to normal. Heavy rains occurred throughout the citrus area the last week of February. During the period of cold weather, high winds and low humidity prevailed. Harvest of Early and Midseason oranges is about over, but only about 13 percent of the Valencias had been picked by March 1. Harvest of Florida grapefruit is about three-fourths finished. The recent warming trend will soon bring on new growth and bloom. California experienced above normal temperatures during February, and had ample rainfall. Citrus crops developed well during the past month and to date have incurred no frost damage. Harvest of citrus was interrupted during February because of rains. Picking of Navel oranges was more than half finished by March 1. Harvest of a few Valencias began in the Desert Valleys but in Central California will not begin until about April 1. Lemon harvest was delayed by rains, but the fruit is showing better sizes. Harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys has been slow to date. In areas other than the Desert Valleys, the main harvest will begin in June. California citrus trees are budding and in many Southern California groves, oranges are in full bloom.

Texas experienced low temperatures in mid-February but there was no serious damage to the new bloom. Trees were blooming profusely the latter part of February and bloom will continue into March. Heavy rains during late February were especially helpful.

POTATOES: The production of winter potatoes is placed at 4,780,000 hundredweight, 30 percent below 1957 production but 27 percent above the 1949-56 average. The reduction from the 4,975,000 hundredweight estimated a month ago is due to lower yields resulting from additional weather damage in Florida.

Harvesting is now active in the important Dade County area of Florida. Current digging is principally on that portion of the acreage which received the least damage from the heavy rains and frosts. The acreage which was more severely frozen in late February is putting on new growth. The yield on this acreage is expected to be low. In Fort Myers, the winter crop is practically all harvested and the yields were very low. Late plantings and replantings in the Immokalee and East Coast areas are generally in poor condition as a result of the numerous cold periods in January and February.

In California, potato harvest during most of February was delayed because of heavy rainfall. In Kern and Tulare Counties, the rate of digging is gaining momentum. The harvest is well advanced in Southern California with only a few fields remaining to be dug.

The acreage for harvest of early spring potatoes is estimated at 31,800 acres, 1 percent above the 1957 acreage and 32 percent above the 1949-56 average. In Florida, plantings exceed earlier intentions of growers. In the Hastings area of Florida, plantings made prior to mid-January have been frozen back on several occasions. Plantings made after mid-January have shown very little growth. Some rotting of seed pieces has occurred and irregularity in stands is expected. With the advent of the warmer weather

during the last week of February, most of the acreage is either up or coming through the ground. The acreage in Central Florida is in various stages, from newly planted to up and growing. In Northwest Florida, planting is in progress with the crop generally about two weeks late. In Texas, the small acreage was planted mostly in early January. The cool weather slowed growth of plants and harvest is not expected until about mid-April.

MILK PRODUCTION: An estimated total of 9,482 million pounds of milk was produced in February by milk cows on farms. This was about one-half of 1 percent more milk than for the same month last year and 12 percent more than the February 1947-56 average. Total output declined slightly more than 3 percent seasonally compared with a little less than 3 percent from January to February last year and the average seasonal decrease of 2 percent. Production in February was sufficient to provide 1.96 pounds of milk daily to each person in the United States. This was 1 percent less than in February 1957 but 2 percent more than average for the month. Weather in the eastern and central sections of the country was colder than usual during February, with blizzards and heavy snow covering wide areas at least part of the month. In some Southeastern States, shortage of feed and lack of housing for milk cows tended to hold down milk production.

Crop correspondents reported that milk cows in their herds produced an average of 20.19 pounds per cow on March 1 -- 3 percent above the previous high for the date established last year. Rate per milk cow was at a record high for March 1 in all sections of the country. Compared with the previous year, the rate increases varied from 1 percent in the South Central States to 7 percent in the North Atlantic. Other regional gains were 2 percent both in the East North Central and the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, and 4 percent in the West North Central. Seasonally, milk production per cow rose 2 percent in the entire country compared with an increase of 4 percent from February 1 to March 1 last year and the average advance of 5 percent. Rate per cow increased slower than usual in all regions except the South Atlantic States, where it declined slightly more than usual from February 1 to March 1. Compared with the March 1, 1947-56 average, the rate per cow this March 1, by regions, was up from 18 to 26 percent.

Nationwide, crop reporters indicated that 74.1 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on March 1. This compared with 72.6 percent reported on the same date last year and the March 1 average of 68.4 percent. The proportion of cows milked showed gains from the year earlier and average in all regions. The percentage milked on March 1 was higher than on February 1 in all sections of the country except the South, where a slight seasonal decline occurred.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, February output exceeded the record high for the month in 7 States including the heavy milk producing States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and California. Wisconsin led all States in February milk production with 1,400 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 875 million; New York, 725 million; California 689 million; and Pennsylvania, 495 million pounds.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
February 1958 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. average 1947-56	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	State	Feb. average 1947-56	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958
N.Y.....	635	697	790	725	Ga.....	86	101	101	88
N.J.....	87	84	95	89	Ky.....	144	175	173	172
Pa.....	421	462	540	495	Tenn...	144	158	164	152
Ohio.....	367	415	442	405	Ala....	89	90	78	73
Ind.....	261	296	276	276	Miss...	95	109	104	98
Ill.....	381	413	389	392	Ark....	78	79	76	73
Mich.....	382	386	407	392	Okla...	134	123	121	113
Wis.....	1,149	1,360	1,446	1,400	Texas..	232	238	241	237
Minn.....	715	848	883	875	Mont...	36	35	33	33
Iowa.....	432	482	484	473	Idaho..	90	106	113	109
Mo.....	251	276	286	265	Wyo....	16	14	15	14
N.Dak....	117	127	118	131	Colo...	66	65	68	65
S.Dak....	95	106	103	116	Utah...	51	56	60	57
Nebr.....	160	168	168	162	Wash...	119	130	136	129
Kans.....	179	169	173	157	Oreg...	75	71	76	73
Va.....	125	140	154	143	Calif...	458	551	616	581
W.Va.....	52	52	57	54	Other States	569	685	627	689
N.C.....	111	131	140	129					
S.C.....	41	48	47	47	U.S....	8,443	9,446	9,800	9,482

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,753 million eggs during February -- 5 percent less than in February 1957. All regions show decreases except the West. Decreases were 11 percent in the South Central States, 7 percent in the North and South Atlantic States and 4 percent in the North Central States. Egg production was 6 percent above last year in the West.

The rate of egg production per layer in February was 15.3 eggs, compared with 15.4 in February 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 14.3 eggs. Rate of lay decreased 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. Increases were 2 percent in the West North Central States and 4 percent in the West. Rate of lay was about the same as last year in the East North Central States.

Laying flocks averaged 310,555,000 layers during February -- 4 percent less than February 1957. The number of layers was down in all regions except the South Atlantic and the West. Decreases were 7 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the East North Central States. The average number of layers was the same as a year ago in the South Atlantic States and up 2 percent in the West.

On March 1, 1958, the number of layers was down 4 percent and the rate of lay, as a result of very unfavorable weather particularly in the Eastern half of the country, was down 5 percent. The number of layers on March 1 totaled 307,073,000, compared with 319,936,000 a year earlier. The rate of

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1947-56 (Av.)	54,349	68,045	98,829	33,172	57,378	35,501	347,274
1957	54,865	62,139	88,954	32,098	46,082	35,798	319,936
1958	52,336	59,729	84,050	31,739	42,647	36,572	307,073
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947-56 (Av.)	55.6	54.3	55.2	52.3	50.3	55.8	54.0
1957	57.7	58.2	60.6	57.0	53.8	60.0	58.2
1958	53.7	54.4	58.7	50.9	48.7	61.3	55.1

lay was 55.1 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 58.2 eggs on March 1, 1957 and the 10-year average of 54.0 eggs. Both numbers of layers and rate of lay were down in all regions except the West. In the North Atlantic States, layers decreased 5 percent and rate of lay 7 percent, in the East North Central 4 and 7 percent, respectively, in the West North Central 6 and 3 percent, in the South Atlantic 1 and 11 percent, and in the South Central 7 and 9 percent. In sharp contrast, in the West, both layers and rate of lay were up 2 percent.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-February 1958 averaged 36.6 cents a dozen, compared with 38.9 cents a month earlier and 32.8 cents in mid-February 1957. Egg prices were up sharply during the last half of February in the eastern part of the country. The price trend was also upward in the middle West and was generally steady on the West coast during the last half of February. Price advances resulted from curtailed supplies, the result of below normal temperatures, especially in the Eastern and Southern areas. Collections at country points were below normal due to heavy snows in addition to sharply lowered production. Egg receipts and production in the West were above a year earlier. The Lenten season was also an additional factor in demand. Demand from hatcheries and breakers increased seasonally.

Producers received an average of 19.4 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-February, compared with 19.0 cents a month earlier and 18.4 cents in mid-February 1957. Farm chickens averaged 15.3 cents per pound and commercial broilers 20.3 cents compared with 14.4 cents and 19.4 cents in mid-February 1957. Farm chickens were 0.6 and broilers 0.4 cent above the previous month. Offerings of broilers and hens were generally short of requirements during the week ending February 19, because of inclement weather during this week. Demand for broilers was active and prices were 2½ cents above the previous week. However, the demand for broilers was only fair during the week ending February 26 and stocks at terminal markets were fairly heavy. Supplies of hens at terminal markets were light but demand was not active.

Turkey prices in mid-February averaged 24.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 22.6 cents a month earlier and 27.3 cents in mid-February 1957.

Sales by producers were very light. Storage stocks on February 1 totaled 180 million pounds, compared with 170 million pounds on February 1, 1957, and the 1953-57 average of 132 million pounds.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-February was $3.32, compared with $3.56 a year earlier. The egg-feed, broiler-feed and farm chicken-feed price relationships were more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The turkey-feed price ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

The following reports are available upon request:
"Chickens and Eggs - Layers and Egg Production Monthly, 1956 and 1957" which was released February 26, 1958, includes revised estimates for 1957.
"Layers, Potential Layers and Rate of Lay First of Month, Jan. 1956 - March 1958" to be released March 11, 1958, will include revisions in the first-of-the-month estimates for 1957.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	41,807	38,370	35,900	24,500
Navel & Misc. 2/	15,491	15,170	15,400	9,500
Valencia	26,316	23,200	20,500	15,000
Fla., all	71,770	91,000	93,000	85,000
Temple	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,500
Other early and Midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	52,500
Valencia	31,400	39,500	38,700	31,000
Texas, all	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Early & Midseason 2/	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencia	776	450	400	600
Ariz., all	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,330
Navel & Misc. 2/	502	440	500	530
Valencia	514	710	790	800
La., all 2/	225	195	115	205
5 States 3/	117,154	132,315	131,905	113,235
Total Early & Midseason 4/	58,147	68,455	71,515	65,835
Total Valencia	59,006	63,860	60,390	47,400
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,710	4,700	4,800	2,400
All oranges & tangerines 5 States 3/	121,864	137,015	136,705	115,635
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	33,320	38,300	37,400	32,000
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	18,500
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500
Texas, all	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Ariz., all	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,500
Calif., all	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,300
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	900
Other areas	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,400
4 States 3/	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,800
LEMONS:				
Calif., 3/	13,026	13,250	16,200	15,600
LIMES:				
Fla., 3/	281	400	400	350

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida Limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-56	Acreage harvested: 1957	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1958	Yield per harvested acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harvested acre: 1957	Yield per harvested acre: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
WINTER:						
Florida	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85
California.....	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175
Total Winter....	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6
EARLY SPRING:						
Fla.-Hastings...	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	Apr. 10
-Other	4.3	5.3	6.5	104	117	Apr. 10
Texas.....	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	Apr. 10
Total E. Spring:	24.0	31.6	31.8	134.2	139.5	Apr. 10

Seasonal group and State	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:			
Florida.....	1,909	1/ 3,220	1,105
California.....	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter.....	3,767	6,790	4,780
EARLY SPRING:			
Fla.-Hastings.....	2,602	1/ 3,770	Apr. 10
-Other.....	457	1/ 620	Apr. 10
Texas.....	164	18	Apr. 10
Total E. Spring.....	3,224	4,408	Apr. 10

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 267; Early Spring-Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida-Other, 78.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ March 1, av. 1947-56	March 1, 1957	March 1, 1958	Percent of milk cows milked March 1, av. 1947-56	March 1, 1957	March 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	15.2	19.4	20.5	73.0	77.2	78.4
N. H.	18.1	22.1	22.9	78.1	81.2	79.4
Vt.	17.4	20.8	21.9	75.3	78.9	79.5
Mass.	19.3	23.0	24.4	79.0	81.5	81.1
Conn.	20.0	24.4	25.4	79.6	82.1	82.2
N. Y.	21.3	23.2	24.4	74.5	77.3	78.6
N. J.	22.6	23.9	25.9	79.9	81.1	82.2
Pa.	20.1	22.0	23.6	77.1	78.4	79.4
N. Atl.	20.33	22.42	23.92	76.5	78.5	79.5
Ohio	17.7	22.2	22.1	73.0	79.2	79.5
Ind.	16.6	20.6	19.9	70.5	77.4	74.8
Ill.	18.2	22.3	22.0	69.7	74.4	76.6
Mich.	20.5	22.7	24.1	77.3	80.1	81.9
Wis.	20.5	23.9	24.7	74.9	79.3	80.7
E.N.Cent.	19.31	23.10	23.53	73.4	78.4	79.5
Minn.	22.3	25.7	26.3	76.3	81.1	82.7
Iowa	18.0	22.2	22.6	68.2	74.1	75.2
Mo.	11.8	14.2	13.2	59.2	63.7	63.1
N. Dak.	15.9	18.5	20.0	61.6	64.5	67.6
S. Dak.	13.9	16.4	18.3	59.2	61.7	64.0
Nebr.	16.8	20.0	19.2	66.4	71.5	71.1
Kans.	16.3	19.0	18.8	67.2	71.3	73.0
W.N.Cent.	17.33	20.20	20.98	67.3	71.4	73.5
Md.	18.1	19.9	21.7	75.7	77.8	78.4
Va.	14.2	17.4	18.1	65.9	72.4	71.9
W. Va.	10.9	13.1	13.9	62.1	65.0	67.1
N. C.	13.0	16.9	16.5	68.8	75.5	77.1
S. C.	11.5	14.3	14.7	66.6	69.3	70.1
Ga.	9.8	13.3	10.7	58.6	64.5	60.2
S. Atl.	13.01	15.84	16.39	65.8	70.3	74.0
Ky.	11.3	14.4	14.7	60.6	64.4	65.4
Tenn.	10.7	12.8	12.3	63.8	67.2	66.7
Ala.	8.7	10.1	8.3	56.0	57.2	53.2
Miss.	7.4	8.7	7.9	54.0	57.0	55.0
Ark.	8.1	10.4	11.0	50.3	56.1	59.9
La.	7.2	8.6	8.7	43.0	54.7	54.6
Okla.	11.4	14.6	13.7	57.6	63.9	61.3
Texas	8.8	10.9	11.7	52.9	54.1	60.3
S. Cent.	9.82	12.28	12.38	56.7	61.0	61.5
Mont.	15.3	16.9	17.2	62.7	65.1	62.8
Idaho	19.1	21.0	22.1	73.3	74.8	75.9
Wyo.	17.1	18.5	18.9	66.6	67.9	66.7
Colo.	17.4	19.5	19.1	68.5	72.8	72.2
Utah	19.4	21.7	22.9	73.4	76.4	79.5
Wash.	18.9	22.0	21.0	75.5	79.3	80.0
Oreg.	15.4	17.0	18.5	65.9	69.1	71.7
Calif.	20.8	24.5	24.4	75.8	79.2	77.8
West.	18.63	21.67	22.01	72.0	76.0	76.5
U. S.	16.54	19.55	20.19	68.4	72.6	74.1

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during February 1957 1/	Number of layers on hand during February 1958	Eggs per 100 layers 1957 1/	Eggs per 100 layers 1958	Total eggs produced During February 1957 1/	Total eggs produced During February 1958	Total eggs produced 2 Mos.-Jan. & Feb. 1957 1/	Total eggs produced 2 Mos.-Jan. & Feb. 1958
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,349	3,272	1,579	1,562	53	51	115	112
N. H.	2,370	2,242	1,596	1,523	38	34	82	74
Vt.	978	886	1,646	1,596	16	14	35	30
Mass.	3,663	3,536	1,669	1,632	61	58	129	124
R. I.	416	402	1,582	1,613	7	6	15	14
Conn.	3,367	3,166	1,624	1,630	55	52	119	114
N. Y.	9,672	9,054	1,557	1,532	151	139	327	300
N. J.	13,356	12,780	1,442	1,369	193	175	401	373
Pa.	18,475	17,773	1,590	1,548	294	275	622	583
N. Atl.	55,646	53,111	1,560	1,514	868	804	1,845	1,734
Ohio	12,829	11,815	1,543	1,501	198	177	417	383
Ind.	12,152	12,682	1,582	1,604	192	203	408	434
Ill.	17,153	15,446	1,512	1,506	259	233	529	492
Mich.	8,822	8,566	1,512	1,526	133	131	286	280
Wis.	12,185	11,963	1,613	1,602	196	192	416	414
E.N.Cent.	63,141	60,472	1,549	1,548	978	936	2,056	2,003
Minn.	21,548	19,728	1,669	1,733	360	342	763	727
Iowa	25,952	24,502	1,674	1,708	434	418	903	889
Mo.	11,805	11,236	1,428	1,378	169	155	331	318
N. Dak.	3,326	3,142	1,394	1,445	46	45	96	94
S. Dak.	7,524	7,493	1,579	1,649	119	124	243	259
Nebr.	10,332	9,722	1,610	1,630	166	158	338	330
Kans.	9,461	8,999	1,529	1,557	145	140	292	285
W.N.Cent.	89,948	84,822	1,600	1,629	1,439	1,382	2,966	2,902
Del.	704	691	1,428	1,414	10	10	20	21
Md.	2,422	2,242	1,442	1,361	35	31	71	65
Va.	4,863	4,464	1,434	1,355	70	60	143	128
W. Va.	2,279	2,142	1,350	1,229	31	26	61	54
N. C.	9,231	9,578	1,492	1,392	138	133	284	281
S. C.	3,217	3,040	1,428	1,352	46	41	93	85
Ga.	6,825	6,744	1,579	1,481	108	100	218	209
Fla.	2,783	3,316	1,666	1,546	46	51	97	105
S.Atl.	32,324	32,217	1,497	1,403	484	452	987	948
Ky.	6,806	6,230	1,313	1,168	89	73	177	150
Tenn.	6,183	5,642	1,288	1,137	80	64	157	133
Ala.	4,712	5,006	1,394	1,344	66	67	137	139
Miss.	4,059	3,804	1,277	1,204	52	46	105	92
Ark.	3,738	3,630	1,291	1,249	48	45	92	88
La.	2,431	2,285	1,288	1,221	31	28	60	55
Okla.	5,058	4,400	1,411	1,434	71	63	139	127
Texas	13,555	12,180	1,422	1,439	193	175	379	353
S.Cent.	46,542	43,177	1,354	1,299	630	561	1,246	1,137
Mont.	1,321	1,309	1,411	1,574	19	21	39	43
Idaho	1,530	1,499	1,607	1,666	25	25	52	52
Wyo.	388	363	1,411	1,548	5	6	11	12
Colo.	1,796	1,606	1,484	1,478	27	24	53	48
N. Mex.	618	613	1,481	1,436	9	9	18	17
Ariz.	486	490	1,540	1,618	7	8	15	16
Utah	1,878	1,868	1,434	1,456	27	27	56	56
Nev.	120	108	1,344	1,361	2	1	4	2
Wash.	4,366	4,602	1,666	1,736	73	80	154	167
Oreg.	3,043	2,944	1,627	1,702	50	50	105	106
Calif.	20,592	21,354	1,652	1,719	340	367	696	761
West.	36,138	36,756	1,616	1,681	584	618	1,203	1,280
U. S.	323,739	310,555	1,539	1,530	4,983	4,753	10,303	10,004

1/ Revised.

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